

KENTUCKY.

Edwin B. Linney to be postmaster at Danville, Ky., in place of Edwin B. Linney. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1911.

Wilbur R. Smith to be postmaster at Lexington, Ky., in place of Thomas L. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1911.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Llewellyn E. Pulsifer to be postmaster at Natick, Mass., in place of Charles J. Wood, deceased.

Fred C. Small to be postmaster at Buzzards Bay, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1911.

MINNESOTA.

Jennie M. Gordon to be postmaster at Brown Valley, Minn., in place of Samuel Y. Gordon, Jr., resigned.

MISSOURI.

Bert Sumpter to be postmaster at Leadwood, Mo., in place of Moses Elvins, deceased.

MONTANA.

Joseph Appolonio to be postmaster at Victor, Mont. Office became presidential January 1, 1911.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. B. Hines to be postmaster at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1911.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 19, 1911.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Paul Charlton to be district judge for the district of Porto Rico.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Andrew Fyfe, surveyor of customs, Grand Rapids, Mich.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

George Clapperton, collector of internal revenue, fourth district, Michigan.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Thomas H. Dawson, receiver of public moneys at Marquette, Mich.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Ozro A. Bowen, register of the land office at Marquette, Mich.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS.

Roland P. Falkner, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Director of the Thirteenth Decennial Census, in the Department of Commerce and Labor, vice W. F. Willoughby.

POSTMASTERS.

FLORIDA.

Belle Booth, Panama City.

WISCONSIN.

Frank H. Marshall, Kilbourn.

INJUNCTION OF SECRECY REMOVED.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from a special agreement for the submission to arbitration of pecuniary claims outstanding between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Washington on August 18, 1910. (July 19, 1911.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1911.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, teach us the simplicity, beauty, and sublimity of the religious life apart from the creeds and dogmas of men, that we may walk together with Thee in faith, hope, and love; each for all and all for each; in the spirit of Him who taught us to pray:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name.

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

And lead us, not into temptation, but deliver us from Evil: For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, July 15, 1911, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2653. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2958. An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected."

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee as indicated below:

S. 2653. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce to the House that this is Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the proceedings under the calendar set for to-day be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama moves that the proceedings under Calendar Wednesday be dispensed with for to-day.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Alabama what business is coming up in the House?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand there is a conference report on an appropriation bill.

The question was taken; and in the opinion of the Chair two-thirds having voted therefor, the motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL SATURDAY.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Saturday next.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will designate Mr. ROBINSON, of Arkansas, to preside on Saturday.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from Illinois, the leader of the minority, I move the election of Mr. CHARLES H. BURKE, of South Dakota, as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of a Member.

The SPEAKER. At the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], the minority leader, the gentleman from Alabama moves the election of Mr. BURKE of South Dakota to a place on the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin was granted leave of absence for 10 days, on account of important business.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. J. M. C. SMITH was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of H. R. 2836, Sixty-second Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

INVESTIGATION OF THE STEEL TRUST.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 243.

Be it resolved, etc., That the special committee created under the provisions of the House resolution No. 148 be authorized to sit (as a whole or by subcommittee) at such places as it may deem necessary.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution just reported to the House. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I suggest to the gentleman that resolutions of this sort might properly lie over, so that we could see them in print. Is there such an emergency about this that it could not be acted upon on Saturday?

Mr. STANLEY. I think so; yes. It simply gives us the right to sit in other places than Washington. A similar resolution was passed the other day for another special committee.

Mr. MANN. It has been called to my attention that various investigating committees are appointing small subcommittees

where there is no occasion for it, to carry on investigations that ought to be carried on by the full committees, where all the minority members may attend and have notice. I would like to have an opportunity to look at this resolution.

Mr. STANLEY. If that is the only objection, if the gentleman will permit, I will say that this resolution is unanimously approved by the whole committee, and there is no disposition on the part of this committee to do anything of that kind.

Mr. MANN. Well, I understand; but under the form of the resolution, as I caught it—and it is not always easy to get these things by hearing them read from the Clerk's desk—the gentleman may appoint one member of this committee to go to California and conduct an investigation with no minority member present at all.

Mr. STANLEY. Under the rules of this committee, already adopted, a subcommittee of that kind would not be appointed.

Mr. MANN. The rules of the committee may be easily changed. I suggest to the gentleman that he do not press his proposition to-day, and let it go over.

Mr. STANLEY. I sincerely hope the gentleman will not object on a ground of that kind, because there is absolutely no disposition on the part of this committee to do anything of that kind. If any other committee is liable to do it, I submit to the gentleman that it will then be time to object.

Mr. MANN. I will say, Mr. Speaker, there has already been a report filed in this House by a committee of investigation, based upon an investigation by a subcommittee, where the minority members were not only not notified, but not notified after they were requested to be notified—a literally unfair proposition and unjustifiable under any circumstances. While I do not make any personal criticism of that committee or the chairman of it, whom I hold in as high regard as I do the gentleman from Kentucky, yet we have some rights on this side of the House. While we have not been very obstreperous in making objections to requests of this kind, still we are entitled to have our rights protected by the committees; and if the committees will not protect them, we will have to protect them in the House as well as we can.

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Kentucky yield to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. STANLEY. Yes.

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that this resolution in its present form was not submitted to the committee. There was no bad faith in this. The chairman was directed to get the authority from the House to sit outside of the city of Washington. I will ask the chairman if he is not entirely willing to omit from the resolution that portion permitting subcommittees to sit. I think that would remove all the objection, and there is some importance in having this matter passed at an early time, if it is to be passed at all.

Mr. STANLEY. If the gentleman will permit, I am perfectly willing to have the subcommittee provision omitted from the resolution, with the understanding that at some future date the committee will not be precluded by inference even from meeting and agreeing to a resolution to allow subcommittees to sit, if necessary.

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. Of course, no action that was taken here could cut off the committee from taking some further action at some other time.

Mr. STANLEY. I am perfectly willing to have the resolution passed as amended in that way.

Mr. MANN. I suggest to the gentleman that he modify his resolution.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Kentucky what additional expense, if any, will this resolution incur?

Mr. STANLEY. I do not know that there will be any great amount of expense. It is more expensive to sit in New York than it is to sit here, of course.

Mr. GARNER. Is it more expensive to send for the witnesses and have them come to the city of Washington than it is for the committee to go to New York and sit there?

Mr. STANLEY. I have never examined into that question, but I presume it would be.

Mr. MANN. More expensive for the witnesses, undoubtedly.

Mr. GARNER. I do not know about that. I know that one committee has already had a resolution passed by the House authorizing it to sit elsewhere, and has gone to New York, and it seems to me that the anticipated expense of that committee would have paid for summoning quite a number of witnesses from the city of New York to Washington.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The statement was made in reference to that committee that the illness of several witnesses made it impossible for them to come to Washington.

Mr. GARNER. That statement has not been made in this case, and unless very good reason is given for this committee sitting outside of Washington, I shall object myself.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The mere fact that the committee may believe it desirable to sit elsewhere is not sufficient. The committee should give the reasons which make it necessary to sit elsewhere. Under this resolution the committee, if necessary, could go to Brussels and sit there to investigate concerning the recent convention there. There is no limitation whatever on the power that is given to the committee.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York object?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I have not objected yet. I thought the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was about to object.

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Kentucky yield to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. STANLEY. I do.

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. As I understand it, Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this resolution is to permit the committee to hold its sessions in the city of New York, and the reason for desiring to hold those sessions there, as was stated in the committee, is that it would be a matter of great convenience for the committee to be, for a few days, at a point where it itself could have access to the books of the Steel Corporation, which are there. These books are very voluminous. There are only a comparatively few of them that we wish to see, but we can not tell in advance what they are. It is impracticable to remove them all to the city of Washington.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. I have not the floor. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY] has the floor. He yielded to me.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Kentucky yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. STANLEY. I yield.

Mr. GARNER. I want to ask the gentleman from Michigan whether it is contemplated that the committee will visit any other place than the city of New York? I have in mind a statement appearing in the press to the effect that the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY], had visited Pittsburg and other points for the purpose of ascertaining something about what the books contain. I think the House ought to know something about the contemplated expenses of this committee before it is authorized to sit all over the country.

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, so far as I know, it is not contemplated at the present time to sit anywhere except in the city of New York, and I wish to say to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] that I am not in the confidence of the majority of this committee and I do not know how far their intentions may go. As I stated before, this resolution was not prepared in the committee, and my understanding at the time was that it would be a resolution limited to the city of New York, but I do not know that that was expressly stated. The New York meeting was the only one talked of.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. Certainly.

Mr. STANLEY. In the committee—it is no secret—we requested Mr. BARTLETT to draw this resolution, and he did it.

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. STANLEY. And that is the resolution. The whole committee requested it.

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Is there any objection to limiting this investigation to New York?

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. There would not be on my part.

Mr. MANN. At this time?

Mr. YOUNG of Michigan. At this time.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STANLEY. Yes.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I hope there will not be any captious objection to this resolution going through just as it is so as to permit the steel investigation committee to go wherever it thinks best. It does not make any difference whether it costs a little more or a little less, it is of the greatest importance that the committee should not be hampered in any way in getting at the facts. It has become perfectly evident during the investigation as hitherto conducted that we can not do our work systematically unless we go to New York. For example, we get on the witness stand some individual who has a knowledge of a large range of subjects connected with this inquiry. We inquire of the witness as to one subject first, and

then of another, and then of another. He goes back to New York and after a few days perhaps we send for him again.

The result has been that instead of taking up this inquiry subject by subject—taking up, for instance, first, the question of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. and then the question of the cost of steel rails, or the question of the ore lands—we have to go skipping about from one branch of the subject to another simply because we have on hand witnesses who understand many different phases of the subjects we are investigating. Now, if we go to New York—and it is our intention to go to New York if the House will allow us to do so—then we can take this inquiry up subject by subject. If, for instance, we start in with the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., we can easily hear our witness and then say to him that he may go back to his office and that we shall not again disturb him until we are obliged to do so. It is not unlikely that he may inform us of somebody else there in New York who can tell us what we wish to know. It will then be an easy matter to get the man we seek that same afternoon. Here in Washington we have found that we must continually send to New York for witnesses and then wait three or four days while we shift to some other branch of our subject. I give it as my opinion to the House that in order to conduct this investigation intelligently we must go to New York, and I also assure the House that if the chairman of the committee, Mr. STANLEY, desires to go to Pittsburg or anywhere else, I believe that it is in the public interest that he shall have a perfectly free opportunity to do so. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STANLEY. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I think the House is willing at any time to give to the committee every facility for holding investigations and meeting wherever it is necessary. It seems to be shown now that the committee ought to hold a meeting in New York. There are so many of these committees operating that we have to be a little more cautious in setting precedents than we otherwise would, and I suggest to the gentleman that he modify his resolution to authorize the committee to meet in New York City, and he can bring in any other propositions as they are needed.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, at the present time it is not the intention of the committee to go anywhere except to New York. It is true that the chairman of the committee has been in Pittsburg and has been in New York and several other places.

Mr. MANN. No one is criticizing the chairman for that; quite the contrary.

Mr. STANLEY. And I will say that I had the pleasure of going to the city of Pittsburg when the thermometer was about 100° in the shade—

Mr. MANN. The gentleman has a peculiar idea of pleasure.

Mr. STANLEY. And the pleasure of going through steel mills and standing around red-hot ingots at that temperature. If there is any gentleman in this House who thinks it is a picnic, I will pay his expenses to go and try it. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say this, that it may be necessary for this committee at any time to go to some other city besides New York. I will explain. We have been examining the books of the United States Steel Corporation. We have an expert on those books. We have asked for certain documents, showing the cost of production, for instance. They produced the documents, giving us the number of tons, but tell us they do not think it is right to show the cost of production. I will give that as a single instance. They do not refuse to produce the document absolutely, but they say they wish to consult the committee about it.

There are to-day 10 or 15 highly important exhibits held up in New York to which our representative has no access awaiting the action of the committee. If we were in New York to-day, we could settle that question in five minutes. I believe I speak for this whole committee when I say they are in deadly earnest. They have no purpose and no desire either to squander the money in the Federal Treasury or to go upon a junket, and I know that it is absolutely necessary to a thorough, honest, searching investigation of this corporation that this committee should be given a free hand to go and find the truth wherever it may be necessary [applause], and for that reason I think this committee should be absolutely untrammelled, as far as it properly can be, in making this investigation?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Kentucky yield?

Mr. STANLEY. I yield.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I would like to ask the chairman of this committee if there has been an effort made to find out the condi-

tions among the employees of the Steel Corporation or the treatment of that corporation toward their employees?

Mr. STANLEY. Under this resolution we have that right, and that question will be reached. Individual members of this committee have investigated that question. If the gentleman desires and will come to my office at any time, I would take great pleasure in showing him just exactly how far we have gone in that respect in the way of accumulating data; but there has been no hearing on that subject yet. This is such an immense question we have not reached that phase of it, but we certainly mean to inquire into it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I want to say it is my opinion that this is one of the most important features of this question.

Mr. STANLEY. I entirely agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The conditions under which the men are working, the methods that have been practiced by this Steel Trust in taking the liberties of their workmen away from them, employing a large per cent of foreigners while pretending to want a tariff for the protection of American workmen, employing those foreigners while American workmen are walking the streets, and absolutely coercing and taking their liberties away from the men who have been employed by them who desire to exercise their influence as free American workmen. I say to the chairman as well as to this House I think this is one of the most important features from the point of view of the great mass of the workingmen of this country, and I did hope at the time this committee was created that a sincere and earnest investigation would be made for the purpose of bringing out all the facts in regard to this matter, and I still hope it will be done.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understood the resolution was to be modified.

Mr. STANLEY. I agreed to a modification of the resolution by striking out the words "by subcommittee."

Mr. MANN. I would like to have the resolution reported as modified.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Kentucky yield to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. STANLEY. I yield.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I proposed to ask that the resolution be reported.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution as it will read as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it resolved, etc., That the special committee created under the provisions of House resolution 148 be authorized to sit at such places as it may deem necessary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question first is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the resolution was reported as modified, so there is no amendment pending.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution as modified.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 12109) to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1911, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. MANN. On what page of the RECORD is it printed?

Mr. FITZGERALD. It is printed in Saturday's RECORD, page 2941.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] calls up a conference report on the deficiency bill and asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. The Clerk will read the statement.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the reading of the report. I have not had time to look at it.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the conference report first.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12109) to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1911, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6 and 8.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of said amendment, after the word "Congress," insert the following: "being for the fiscal year 1912"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of line 6 of said amendment strike out the word "herewith" and insert in lieu thereof the word "hereby"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "For compiling and editing the edition of the Congressional Directory for the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, \$800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD,

C. L. BARTLETT,

J. G. CANNON,

Managers on the part of the House.

F. E. WARREN,

ROBERT J. GAMBLE,

C. A. CULBERSON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House agree to the report.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. I would like to inquire of the chairman of the committee, in reference to the item for preparing the Congressional Directory, to whom that money has been paid, and if it is a matter of contract; that is, farmed out, or what is done with it?

Mr. FITZGERALD. It has not been paid to anybody.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Has it been promised to be paid, then?

Mr. GARNER. Who controls the employment of the man to make up the Congressional Directory?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. The reason I ask this is that it has come to my knowledge, and it has been told me, that the contract is given to some one for the amount of \$800, and that he farms this out to some other person for \$200 to do the work and pockets the difference.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, for a number of years a gentleman by the name of Halford, I believe it was, who had a seat on the floor as a representative of a press association, did this work. There has been carried in the legislative appropriation act each year \$1,600 for the preparation of the Congressional Directory, and it is paid for two editions of the Directory—\$800 for each edition. My recollection is that it was stated that a gentleman named Henry had been employed by the Joint Committee on Printing to prepare the Directory, and that he was the person to whom the money was to be paid.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Is it a fact—does the gentleman know—that this man Henry does the work or secures the contract for doing the work and then sublets the contract to a man by the name of Sherman, in the Government Printing Office, who does it all for a matter of \$200?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I have no information about that. I imagine whoever does the work has some clerical assistance. The Joint Committee on Printing has control of the matter, and always has had control of it. The item in the appropriation bill authorized the Secretary of the Senate to pay out of the contingent fund the usual compensation.

The House conferees insisted that some specific sum should be named, and the statement was then made that \$800 was the sum usually paid and the amount to be paid for the work at this time; and accordingly that sum was specified, so that there would be no question as to the amount.

Mr. GARNER. Does the Appropriations Committee, in its hearings, make some inquiry as to the amount of money necessary to pay for the performance of this work?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The Committee on Appropriations has no direct control over this item. It appears that heretofore \$800 has been paid for services of this character. The Joint Committee on Printing had the directory prepared. It was stated that it had made an arrangement similar to the arrangement made on former occasions, to pay the person engaged for the purpose of doing this work the sum of \$800, and that as it was the duty of the Joint Committee on Printing to make the arrangement, the work having been done, Congress is under obligation to pay for the service rendered.

Mr. GARNER. I understand the contention of the gentleman from New York, then, is that the reason why the Committee on Appropriations did not have any hearings and investigate the necessity or the exact amount necessary to do the work is that they depended on the Joint Committee on Printing and its recommendations as to what it should do?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman from New York did not make that statement.

Mr. GARNER. Just one moment—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Let me interrupt. The gentleman from New York did not make that statement. This matter did not come before the Committee on Appropriations. It was a Senate amendment.

Mr. GARNER. The conference committee—

Mr. FITZGERALD. If the gentleman will permit me to continue the statement, the managers on the part of the House did make some inquiry, and they had the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing present at the conference, and he made a statement regarding the matter.

Mr. GARNER. May I interrupt the gentleman now?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. I want to place the responsibility of saying to the House that it is necessary for \$800 to be expended for the purpose of getting up these directories; and I understood the gentleman from New York to say that the Appropriations Committee had no hearing and that they depended largely upon the Joint Committee on Printing for their authority for making the appropriation. Now, I want the RECORD to show whether or not the Committee on Printing made any investigation.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I have no knowledge—

Mr. GARNER. And, if the gentleman will permit me to continue the statement—

Mr. FITZGERALD. I have no knowledge of what investigation the Joint Committee on Printing made. The Joint Committee on Printing made the arrangement and had the directory prepared, as it has the authority to do, and it made the arrangement to pay the sum which heretofore has been paid for this purpose; and when the question came as to whether the House conferees should agree to an appropriation to pay for the services rendered under an arrangement of that character, the only question that the House conferees had to investigate was whether the arrangement had been made—whether the service had been rendered.

The responsibility for the compensation to be paid perhaps is divided; because for a great number of years the legislative bill has carried an appropriation of \$1,600 for each year, and \$800 has been paid for the preparation of each Directory; and in the Sixty-first Congress, when a third edition of the Directory was prepared, \$800 was paid to Mr. Halford for the preparation of the third edition of the Directory.

Mr. GARNER. If I remember correctly, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has been a member of the Appropriations Committee for some years.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Now, I ask him whether or not, as a member of that committee, the committee investigated this item when it came to make the appropriation for the fiscal year 1911; and if you did not investigate it, if it turns out as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] has suggested, that you appropriate \$800 a year for this work, and it is farmed out for \$200 a year, is it not a matter of fact that the Appropriations Committee recommended \$600 a year more than is necessary?

Mr. FITZGERALD. That is not the fact at all. There is no proof here on the subject. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] makes the statement that somebody has informed him that the person who is engaged to do this work turns it over to somebody else to do the entire work and pays him \$200. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] does not state that he knows that to be a fact. Neither the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] nor myself seems to have any information as to the source or character of this informant.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. I will say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] that I think his colleague [Mr. AKIN of New York], who is here, will be able to give him some more information directly upon this subject than I will be able to give, and I think there is something to this report that this matter has been farmed out for \$200, and possibly the \$600 is profit to the contractor for being the boss.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It may be, but—

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. It seems pretty good authority.

Mr. GARNER. Four times more than is necessary.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The work of the preparation of the Congressional Directory has never been under my charge, nor has it been a matter of so much importance that I have attempted to trace whether the person engaged to do the work has done all the work himself and kept the money, or whether he has engaged help and paid out some of the money.

The work is done under the scrutiny of the Joint Committee on Printing. That committee has jurisdiction of this matter, and for a number of years the work has been turned over to

one of the men representing some press association or some newspaper. The arrangement is made between the person selected and the Joint Committee on Printing, and following that custom the arrangement was made in this instance. Whether the gentleman selected found this task was much simpler than the Joint Committee on Printing assumed, and that he could do it much more easily than anyone suspected, I do not know.

Mr. GARNER. I was trying to ascertain, Mr. Speaker, from the gentleman from New York whether or not when this committee comes to this item in an appropriation bill they simply take the statement of the Joint Committee on Printing as to the amount necessary, or do they make an investigation?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, the gentleman from New York has never faced that situation thus far. The committee over which the gentleman from New York has the honor to preside has not originated an appropriation for this purpose, so that this item not having originated with the committee, a different question entirely was presented.

The Senate placed an amendment upon this bill providing that the usual sum for the preparation of the Congressional Directory for this session of Congress should be paid by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate for the Directory as prepared and published under the direction and supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing. The managers on the part of the House believed that the expression "the usual compensation" was somewhat too indefinite and insisted that the sum to be paid should be specified, so that there would be no question of what the sum was to be paid.

Mr. AKIN of New York rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, when I can finish this statement in a connected manner I will yield, but until then I do not desire to be interrupted. The managers on the part of the House sought to ascertain under what circumstances the Directory had been published, and they ascertained that it had been prepared and published under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing, and that the Joint Committee on Printing had made an arrangement with Mr. Henry to edit the Directory and had agreed that he should be paid \$800 for that work; that \$800 was the amount that hitherto had been paid for the preparation of an edition of the Directory, and then the managers on the part of the House were able to have the Senate managers agree to state that the amount to be paid should be \$800.

Mr. AKIN of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. AKIN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I had occasion to take this matter up in regard to my being misrepresented as to what my politics were in this House. I saw Mr. Smoor, and I found that the trouble lay with a man by the name of Henry, who had charge of this work. I then proceeded down to this building where this gentleman, Mr. Henry, had his office, he having the work in charge, as I supposed. I did not find Mr. Henry there, but I found a man there named Sherman, who was compiling the Directory, and I wanted to know of him why it was that in my biography the word "Republican" had been stricken out and the word "Democrat" put in there. Mr. Sherman, it appears, had the paper in his pocket, instead of having it in the files, and I asked of him why that was, and he said, "for my own protection." I said: "Did you change it?" He said: "No, sir; I did not." I said: "Who did?" He said: "Mr. Henry changed it." I said: "Now, if you will tell me the truth about this matter, I will see that everything is all right as far as you are concerned, but I want to know the truth about it. How much do you get for doing this work?" He said: "I get \$200." "How much is paid to Mr. Henry?" "Eight hundred dollars." "And what does Mr. Henry do?" "Why, he is a press agent for some paper in Philadelphia." "Does he ever come here?" "Occasionally, but not very often. I have done the work with my wife after 6 o'clock at night, after my work was through with in the Printing Office; I have come here with my wife and compiled this Directory for \$200."

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is the statement the man made to me.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to get the attention of the gentleman from New York [Mr. AKIN] for a moment. He has just made a statement with regard to a gentleman whom I know very well, and I wanted to inquire of him as to that gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York has the floor.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I do not hear the gentleman's request.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from New York [Mr. AKIN] has just made a reference to Mr. Henry, who represented a Philadelphia newspaper. Whether he does now or not I do not know. I know Mr. Henry very well. He is a responsible man in the newspaper business, a man of good standing in the city of Washington and throughout the country. He was formerly president of the Gridiron Club of Washington. I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. AKIN] whether the inquiry made of the employee in the office was followed up by the gentleman from New York, and whether he saw Mr. Henry?

Mr. AKIN of New York. I will say this, I telephoned Mr. Henry three different times asking him to come to my office and see me in regard to making this change in my biography, and he refused to come. When I went to his office I was told that he was not in, but I really think he was in. [Laughter.] I do not care whether he is a Gridiron Club man or what he is.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That may be. I am only speaking for a man whom I have not seen recently, but whom I happen to know. I am making inquiry whether the gentleman had followed up the investigation apparently begun with the young man who told about the \$200 arrangement.

Mr. AKIN of New York. All the work I can find he did was to erase the word "Republican" and put in the word "Democrat." That is all I can find out.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. And for which he is paid \$600.

Mr. AKIN of New York. And got \$600 for doing so.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the gentleman another question. Mr. Henry has been ill. Has the gentleman been aware of that fact?

Mr. AKIN of New York. Maybe that made him sick.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am only endeavoring to obtain a fair hearing for a gentleman who has been accused upon the floor and who is not here to speak for himself. I know absolutely nothing about this matter except that the Mr. Henry who has been referred to by the gentleman from New York is an entirely responsible and wholly reputable newspaper man. I want to ask the gentleman from New York whether he knew Mr. Henry has been very ill recently?

Mr. AKIN of New York. He was not ill at that time.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. But the gentleman says he did not see Mr. Henry and attempted to get him over the telephone. Does not the gentleman think that is rather an unfair statement to make in this way when Mr. Henry has not been seen and no word has been had from him upon the subject at all?

Mr. AKIN of New York. Mr. Henry was expected to be there within an hour, so his wife told me, and—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Has the gentleman ever been in a great newspaper office, or a printing office where considerable work is done in compiling data and work of that kind—

Mr. AKIN of New York. Undoubtedly I have, sir.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will go into one of the newspaper offices in his own State, he would find many men employed, some of them unfortunately, it is true, at not very large salaries, who do a great deal of routine work. Some one must direct and edit the work.

Mr. AKIN of New York. Let me interrupt the gentleman just at that point. When I called Mr. Sherman's attention to this matter to make the change he said Mr. Henry had asked him to change it, but he refused to do it. Then he said, "All right, give me the paper," and he wrote the word "Democrat" in there. Furthermore, Mr. Sherman said he requested him that he had better go to see Mr. AKIN to find out whether this matter was satisfactory to him or not.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. As to the amount of money to be paid I know nothing about it. It is a matter upon which the committee has reported, but the gentleman bases a statement which is serious, so far as it affects the character of the man concerned, upon an attempt to reach Mr. Henry over the telephone.

Mr. AKIN of New York. They had the record, the biography, just as Mr. Sherman has got it, and it is locked up on purpose, so that he can put it on to Henry if there is any trouble about it. It is in his handwriting.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is it not a fact that there is considerable doubt as to whether—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has the floor.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I would be perfectly willing, Mr. Speaker, to give gentlemen some information, but I desire to say that the conversation between those gentlemen is being

conducted in such a way that I am unable to hear whether I am being criticized or not.

Mr. AKIN of New York. Not at all.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for order, so that the gentleman from New York can recover from his peevishness. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York has the floor and the control of the time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. If the gentlemen will speak loudly enough so that others can hear their conversation, I have no objection to their making whatever statements they may see proper to make.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from New York should remember that we Members on this side ought to be able to hear as well as those on that side.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is correct. This is a matter which affects the Public Treasury, and the Members of the House and the Speaker have the right to hear what is said. Gentlemen in the aisles will take their seats.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania if he desires to ask a question.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania was attempting to interrogate the gentleman from New York [Mr. AKIN] from the floor, but was prevented from continuing by the Speaker, who directed all Members to their seats. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was unable to hear the two gentlemen from New York, and that is why he left his seat; now he is endeavoring to make himself heard throughout this Hall to the satisfaction of the Speaker. [Laughter and applause.]

I want to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. AKIN] a little further about his "exposé" of Mr. Henry. Is it not a fact that the objections which seem to have arisen in the gentleman's mind in regard to the payment of the sum for the compilation of the Congressional Directory were due to the designation of the gentleman as a "Democrat," when he should not have been so designated?

Mr. MANN. That is the claim.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is not that the fact?

Mr. AKIN of New York. This matter came up through my investigation of the whole matter.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman blame Mr. Henry for not being able to designate the gentleman when the gentleman was unable to designate himself?

Mr. AKIN of New York. The biography was written in my own handwriting, by myself, and my name was set down there as a Republican. Mr. Sherman says Mr. Henry did it with his own hands.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. How was the gentleman placed in his own description of himself?

Mr. AKIN of New York. He was designated as a Republican.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I have not the floor, but I would be glad to yield for a minute.

Mr. MANN. I wanted to ask the gentleman from New York if he thought every flowery statement in these biographical sketches which are furnished by Members themselves, with a view to advertise themselves, is to be taken as literally true, and if it would not be well for the man in charge to exercise generally such discretion as he has done in this case?

Mr. AKIN of New York. If the gentleman from Illinois can find anything flowery in that description of myself, he is welcome to it. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. It may be in the very fact that the gentleman describes himself as a Republican.

Mr. AKIN of New York. I am not ashamed of either side, but I am going to be put down there exactly right.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, in line with what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has said, with the biography of the gentleman from New York [Mr. AKIN] before me, in 10 lines I see he twice states in that biography that he is a farmer by occupation. I would like to inquire if the gentleman does not think that one statement of that kind would be sufficient? [Laughter.]

Mr. AKIN of New York. If the gentleman will read it more carefully, he will see that I stated that my father was a farmer and that I am a farmer.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to propound an inquiry to the gentleman: Did not the people in the last election rub out the word "Republican" and insert "Democrat"?

Mr. AKIN of New York. The Republican was rubbed out by the Democrats up in my district. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, it is not at all a matter of surprise that the gentleman who is expected to prepare this Directory made some slight error in the cataloguing of my colleague from New York. My recollection is that in one of the early Democratic caucuses my colleague [Mr. AKIN of New York] was listed on the Democratic caucus list as an Independent Democrat, and it was believed that he would participate in Democratic caucuses and affiliate with the Democrats in the House. My recollection is that he was nominated by the Democrats and by the Independent Republicans.

Mr. AKIN of New York. Now, I hope the gentleman will state this correctly. I was not nominated by the Democrats.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Was the gentleman indorsed by them?

Mr. AKIN of New York. Yes. There is a great deal of difference.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Then, on the gentleman's own statement, under the election law of the State of New York the gentleman was "nominated" by the Democrats, and I am technically correct in my statement. The gentleman was nominated by the Democrats, and his name was in good faith placed upon the roll of the Democratic caucus.

Information was afterwards conveyed to one of his colleagues that he was not a Democrat and would not act with the Democrats in the House.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, may I—

Mr. FITZGERALD. One moment, if the gentleman please. The name of the gentleman from New York [Mr. AKIN] was taken from the Democratic roll. It is just possible that under these circumstances an error could be made in good faith by the person designated to compile the Congressional Directory, in characterizing the politics of the gentleman from New York; but Mr. Henry, the gentleman in charge of this work, is a gentleman who, as I now recall it, has been representing some papers here for some years. I am slightly acquainted with him. He is a man of integrity. My recollection is refreshed that the statement was made in conference that at the time the gentleman was engaged in this work he was not engaged in newspaper work, and that this was his sole occupation at the time. It may be that he did employ other persons to assist him more or less in the compilation of this work, but I would not like to characterize him in an improper manner without having his side of the matter properly presented.

Mr. AKIN of New York. The question is whether they paid \$800 when they might have got the work done for \$200?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] yield to his colleague [Mr. AKIN]?

Mr. AKIN of New York. It is just the difference between \$200 and \$800. That is the question.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE]?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I desire to ask a question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. AKIN].

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do not care to have the two gentlemen conduct a debate in my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York refuses to yield.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then, will the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] yield to me?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes; I will yield to the gentleman for the purpose of asking a question.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I want to ask him, in the presence of his colleague from New York [Mr. AKIN], whether he thinks \$800 is too large a sum of money for editing a volume which contains so many biographies and so much statistical detail as this?

Mr. AKIN of New York. It is, if it can be done for \$200.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to get back to the subject. It appears that the Committee on Appropriations has been carrying in its bill for each Congress \$1,600 for the compilation of the Congressional Directory—\$800 for each session. We are unable to determine whether the Committee on Appropriations made any investigation on its own behalf as to the necessity for this amount, or whether it took the word of the Joint Committee on Printing as to the amount necessary to do it. Now, Mr. Speaker, it is to be hoped that this discussion has drawn the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations

to the fact that this work may be worth the sum of \$200 rather than \$800, and if the Joint Committee on Printing fail to call the attention of the Committee on Appropriations to this matter, when they go to make up the next bill, that they will of their own initiative try to ascertain what it is really worth to edit this publication, and not pay some man four times what it is worth simply to supervise it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations will take care of itself when it originates any matter.

Mr. GARNER. Well, I want to say—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Let me make my statement, please. The Committee on Appropriations will be able to answer questions put to it as to such matters, but I do not propose that the gentleman shall attempt to hold me responsible for the action or the failure of Committees on Appropriations in the past.

I am not responsible for what has been done in the past. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] has been in Congress a great many years. The legislative bill has carried \$1,600 each year that he has been here for the purpose of having the Congressional Directory compiled, and I have never heard him before ask any inquiries, or anybody else, as to the propriety of that appropriation or its expenditure. It has been expended this time as it has been all of the time that the gentleman has been in Congress.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman from New York yield for a question?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman know whether the House passed a resolution reported from the committee of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] a few days ago to pay a considerably larger sum than \$200 to some man for making a little comparison, that required only a pair of shears and a paste pot, on the rules of the House?

Mr. FITZGERALD. It did.

Mr. MANN. And now he speaks of paying \$200 for the editing of a volume containing much new matter. It is a wonder the gentleman from Texas did not make the inquiry he had in mind then.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. I yield.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman from Texas, as a member of the Committee on Accounts, did make some investigation in this matter, and the testimony before that committee was to the effect that the man for whom the appropriation was made had earned the money, and that he had earned it himself; that he had done the work himself. If the testimony before that committee had developed the fact that we were appropriating or proposing to appropriate \$300 for his services, and that in reality he had not rendered that service, but had employed some one else to render it, for the sum of \$50 or \$100, I imagine the members of the Committee on Accounts would not have reported that resolution.

Mr. MANN. Just what they did do was to report the resolution for the principal and for an employee.

Mr. GARNER. Exactly.

Mr. MANN. For both cases; and in this case they did not report a proposition to pay the employee, but only the principal. The same policy was pursued in both cases, so far as the work was concerned.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Let me make this statement to the gentleman from Texas: There was no testimony before the Committee on Appropriations that somebody else had anything to do with this work, and the gentleman who seemed to have that information kept it carefully to himself.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I have not been criticizing the Committee on Appropriations. I simply call this to their attention in order that they may investigate the matter themselves and ascertain whether there is being four times as much paid for this work as is necessary.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, if we can pass from this item, which is not very important, in this report to some of the other items, I would like to ask the gentleman from New York a question. I see that it is proposed to make available for the fiscal year 1912 an appropriation for investigations for the fiscal year 1912 in the Senate. How can that be called a deficiency appropriation, such as would authorize it to be in this bill?

Mr. FITZGERALD. For the current fiscal year there was appropriated \$25,000 for the payment of expenses incident to investigations conducted by the Senate. For the fiscal year just ended \$25,000 was appropriated. The Senate had expended about \$12,000 of the appropriation for the fiscal year just ended,

and the statement was made that in view of the investigation being conducted by the Senate at this time it would require this money, and that it desired to have it appropriated at this time so that there would be no question that there would be ample funds to enable the Senate to conduct the investigations it is now engaged in.

Mr. MANN. Yes; but there was ample money to conduct any investigation, certainly until the next session of Congress. Now, when I offered an amendment to this bill in the House the other day, the gentleman—and I do not criticize him for it—objected to it because it was not a deficiency. I do not see why we should be so much more liberal in allowing the Senate to put in items which are not deficiencies when we do not allow Members to offer such items.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There was this difference: When the gentleman offered his amendment the fiscal year 1911 had not been concluded, but when the Senate proposed to make this balance available for the current fiscal year it was at that time in the fiscal year.

Mr. MANN. That does not make a particle of difference.

Mr. FITZGERALD. And the gentleman understands also the fact that in a matter like that the Senate would insist and the House would have to yield upon giving it the money it required for the appropriations.

Mr. MANN. Not at all; not on this kind of a bill it would not.

Now, may I ask the gentleman about another item in the bill, amendment numbered 9, proposing to recede to the State of Georgia jurisdiction over the site on which is located the old Federal building recently sold to the city of Atlanta. That ought not to be placed in a deficiency bill.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, if—

Mr. MANN. Why is it in there?

Mr. FITZGERALD. While the legislation did not particularly belong to an appropriation bill, it is highly important, and it seemed to be the only way by which this legislation could be enacted.

Mr. MANN. That bill should be reported from the committee that has this matter in charge in this House—

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. MANN (continuing). And could be called up on any unanimous-consent day and passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman is mistaken; that bill could not be reported—

Mr. MANN. If the House will not act on these things, we ought to have a quorum to act on them when they come from the Senate. But what warrant is there that the House majority makes a rule not to report a bill that nobody objects to, but lets the Senate add it on as an amendment and the House is to agree to it?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The majority has a right to make a rule about that under the Constitution.

Mr. MANN. The majority has a right to make any foolish rule it pleases, and in this case it has made a foolish rule that reacts upon the Members of the House. What reason is there, when the House will not take action upon an original proposition to which no one objects, that it should ask the Senate to tack it on a bill to which it does not in any way relate and proposes to have that passed practically by unanimous consent in the House? It ought to come up on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, it practically is on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

Mr. MANN. Well, if it takes unanimous consent at that time, it ought to be considered on Monday on unanimous-consent day. We have been trying to get a unanimous-consent day in this House all this session of Congress. Here was a bill that ought to be passed, but the House refuses to pass it in the regular way—a bill to which no one would make objection—but has some Member go over to the Senate and appeal to the Senate to protect the majority of the House.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman is mistaken; this originated with a Member of the Senate.

Mr. MANN. Oh, this originated with the city of Atlanta and was first introduced in the House as a bill and afterwards taken up in the Senate.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The sole Senator from Georgia is enlisted on the side of Atlanta—

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. The gentleman from New York will remember there was a good deal of talk here some weeks ago about the Committee on Rules nominating to the House the membership of the Steel Trust investigating committee and the Sugar Trust investigating committee. Does not the gentle-

man really think this matter is one that could properly go before a Democratic caucus and be determined by it?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The unfortunate part about the matter is I know of no way by which you can send a House bill with Senate amendments to a caucus.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. I did not want the Appropriations Committee to assume any authority which it did not have, inasmuch as the Rules Committee refused to do so.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It has not. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent the House committed this bill, with these amendments, to conference and appointed managers on the part of the House, and it devolved upon the managers on the part of the House the duty of adjusting this difference between the House and the Senate.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. And the managers on the part of the House have done nothing contrary to the instructions of the House in this matter.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield further, on another item in reference to an appropriation of \$5,000 and \$150,000 for Fort Mason, Cal.? Why should we put that on a deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Does the gentleman mean the Fort Mason business?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It was because the administration, in its attempt to keep down expenditures during the past fiscal year, deliberately cut down the estimate of the amount that was required; and inasmuch as this money is needed by the 1st of September, it is necessary that it should now be appropriated.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is endeavoring to protect the administration?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No. The gentleman from New York is anxious to appropriate the money required to enable the Government to conduct its business. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Congress in 1907 authorized contracts to the extent of \$1,500,000 for the construction of a depot at Fort Mason. It appropriated up to the close of the last Congress \$1,150,000. An estimate was submitted in the sundry civil appropriation bill for \$200,000. In the examination before the Committee on Appropriations it appeared that all the reports indicated that the work would be completed by the 1st of October, 1911, and that \$350,000, the balance of the amount authorized, would be required. The Quartermaster General stated to the Committee on Appropriations that he had prepared an estimate of \$350,000 and submitted these facts to the Secretary, but that he had been directed to cut his estimate to \$200,000, and the recommendation was made to appropriate the amount estimated.

Now, the other day an estimate was submitted from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he called attention to the fact that the Secretary of War, in transmitting his request for \$150,000, stated that the work would be completed by the 1st of September, 1911, and that the reason why the \$150,000 had not been asked for in the last session of Congress was because at the time of the submission of the estimate of \$200,000 it was believed that \$200,000 would be sufficient for the purpose during the present fiscal year. Of course, that was an inaccurate statement, evidently due to the fact that the Secretary of War was not familiar either with the statement of Gen. Aleshire before the Committee on Appropriations or with the action of his predecessor in directing that the estimate be cut.

Mr. MANN. Was this estimate sent to the House on this item?

Mr. FITZGERALD. It came to the House after the bill had gone to the Senate.

Mr. MANN. Then somebody was exceedingly derelict in the department, if they needed this money so badly, when they did not awake to the fact until after the deficiency bill had left the House and had gone to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this theory of departments, after a bill passes the House, sending in estimates with the expectation of having the Senate put in amendments, very often such as the House would not agree to if considered by the Committee on Appropriations or considered by the House outside of a conference report. Why does not the gentleman throw out this item in conference?

Mr. FITZGERALD. These gentlemen who have the contract will have completed their contract by the 1st of September, and they are entitled to be paid, regardless of this mistake.

Mr. MANN. They should take their chances and look out for it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. They could recover the money if it was not available. But we should not penalize the contractors by denying them payment when the money has been earned.

Mr. MANN. Now, as to the item in reference to amending the naval appropriation act, the gentleman from Tennessee, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has introduced a bill to cover that. Why does not the Committee on Appropriations leave that to the Naval Committee to report upon?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Because the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs requested the conferees to care for this item.

Mr. MANN. Very well. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs is a very distinguished and accomplished gentleman, but he is not the entire committee. He introduced a bill and it goes before the Naval Committee. Why can not the Naval Committee act on naval affairs themselves?

Mr. FITZGERALD. They did.

Mr. MANN. Why was not this put on the Unanimous Consent Calendar and called up on Wednesday and passed? Why do we every time miss unanimous-consent day and dispense in that way with calendar proceedings? That item could have been disposed of in that way and a reasonable explanation given.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman has read the statement and is fully informed about it.

Mr. MANN. I have read the statement of the Secretary of the Navy, but I will not say that I am fully informed on the subject.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will explain this item, if the gentleman desires the information.

Mr. MANN. I desire to inform the gentleman now that if it is to be the policy of the majority side of the House that it will not have its own committees report legislation, but proposes to have a lot of these things tacked on to various bills that go to the Senate after they reach the Senate, it will hereafter take a quorum to pass any of these items through the House.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I do not know who has the floor.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE]?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do.

Mr. PAYNE. I think my friend from Illinois [Mr. MANN] does not understand exactly the position and condition of the Democratic Party in the House. He does not seem to understand that that party is in abject fear of itself. It does not dare trust itself to come into the House here and do anything. It refers everything to the Democratic caucus, and Members are tied hand and foot. They come in here, and they do not exercise even what judgment they have upon legislation. They had a fearful example here one day—

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. PAYNE. Just let me finish this statement and then I will yield. They had a fearful example one day upon that side of the House of what they might do if they only had a chance. They came in here with a campaign-publicity bill, and for some reason or other they had not put the lid on. They had not pledged every Member of that side to vote down any amendment that was offered here in the House as to that bill.

Things went along smoothly until the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. JACKSON] one day offered the most sensible amendment in the world, that that bill should apply to primaries, and it was debated here in Committee of the Whole, and enough gentlemen acted on their own responsibility, and actually had the courage to vote for that amendment, so that there was a majority for it in Committee of the Whole, and the bill was reported with that amendment in it. Then they began to tremble. Abject fear took possession of them again. They did not dare trust themselves or their party, and there was a hurrying and a scurrying around here, until finally they got enough votes to vote the amendment down in the House, and sent the bill over to the Senate without that amendment in it.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. PAYNE. I wish the gentleman would wait until I finish my statement.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. I can help the gentleman's speech a little.

Mr. PAYNE. If the gentleman will possess his soul in patience—

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. I should like to improve the gentleman's speech.

Mr. PAYNE. The bill went over to the Senate, and for some reason or other there are Democrats in another place who are not afraid of themselves, or afraid of their party, and they do not put everything up to the caucus. They do not bring in a

bill and say it must go through without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i." They do not come in with a bill, to amend the tariff, perhaps, where really important interests are at stake, and where our friends over on that side see the force and effect and good sense of amendments that are offered, and yet feel that under their hide-bound caucus rule they must vote down every amendment. So these gentlemen in another place amended this sacred publicity act. They were not scared about it. They had sense enough to see the force and effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. JACKSON] here in the House, and they put it into the bill, and I understand now that my good friend from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER] has at last got it through his cranium that that is a good thing to have in the bill, and that it ought to go in, and I understand he stands ready now to surrender.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Oh, no.

Mr. PAYNE. If no caucus action binds him, he is ready to surrender on that amendment and let it come into the bill. My friend from Illinois [Mr. MANN] must look out for the other side as well as this side, and must make allowance for the bands by which the other side are bound.

Mr. MANN rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. PAYNE. I do.

Mr. MANN. Does not the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] think that the greatest example of wisdom shown by the Democratic side of the House is that so far they have left all these propositions to be really perfected by the Republican Senate, being afraid to do anything themselves in the first instance? [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, of course.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. I want to say to the very distinguished gentleman from New York that the gentleman from Missouri has not surrendered, but the forces of Democracy are united and we are going to capture the Republicans in this House. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. By giving us our way.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Yes; we are going to give you gentlemen more than you want. The gentleman knows very well that every Democrat has always stood for the utmost publicity that could be obtained, but—

Mr. PAYNE. Why, Mr. Speaker, what does the gentleman mean by stating that after the vote that was seen here in the House, where they voted down all sort of publicity or any kind of publicity in the primary?

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Democrats had in mind a recollection of the fact that within a very short time before the vote referred to was taken another body had destroyed publicity by striking out of a House bill the provision requiring publicity before elections. With the new conditions existing at the far end of the Capitol, and anxious to try them again, we submitted to them a clean-cut proposition of publicity before elections. We did not intend to have it loaded down here by amendments proposed by those who would like to defeat the enactment of a publicity law. I make no reflection upon the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. JACKSON], the author of the amendment referred to, whom I am sure was sincere in his position. But we wanted the bill to go through the House in a form in which we hoped it would be acceptable to the Senate. Let me ask the gentleman, did you believe when we passed that bill, or at any time before the last week, that the Senate would ever enact such a bill as they have now tendered to the House?

Mr. PAYNE. Why, yes.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. You did?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly. [Laughter.]

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Then the gentleman is the most credulous man in the Republican Party. Nobody else believed it.

Mr. PAYNE. I may be credulous, but it happened to turn out that way.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Let me say one other word to the gentleman. I believe some gentlemen are quaking to-day, not Democrats, but gentlemen quaking not for fear that bill will not pass, but for fear the House will pass the bill which has been tendered to us by the Senate, and well they may quake.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, there is no iron-bound caucus rule governing this side of the House. We are not afraid that the boys are going to get out of the traces. We are not trembling over here. You are doing all of that shaking in the boots. The gentleman says he is going to give us more than we ask. Are you going to give us more than the Senate asks?

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. But the Senate proposes vastly more than the gentleman from Kansas asked.

Mr. PAYNE. He is going to give us just what the gentleman from Kansas asked?

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Oh, no.

Mr. PAYNE. I do not know, but he is coming along with the 10-cent-a-vote proposition, and maybe he will vote for that. I presume likely he will as his zeal sometimes outruns his discretion.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. If you are referring to the Senate amendments to the publicity bill, you would better remain out of the House next week, if you do not favor them, because you will be put to the test.

Mr. PAYNE. Oh well, Mr. Speaker, I am willing to have the 10-cent-a-vote proposition in the bill if they want it. If anybody wants it, I do not care to object to it. I do not care what kind of a publicity bill or how drastic it may be. I would have welcomed one in my district at any time during the last 28 years that I have been running for Congress.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that, and I hope he speaks for his whole party.

Mr. PAYNE. Now, Mr. Speaker, my colleague from New York [Mr. AKIN], whom I understood has decided to be a progressive Republican—I do not see him now—had a little difficulty, of which he spoke a moment ago, with some one down at the Printing Office, and it occurred to me that his proper line would be to ask for an investigating committee on that.

Why, we have got 22 investigations, a list of which I saw in a morning paper of yesterday. We are investigating the Steel Trust; Sugar Trust; Controller Bay land tangle; Indian land scandals; trust-busting expenditures; effort to oust Dr. Wiley; threatened extinction of Pribilof seal herd; government of the District of Columbia; irregularities at the Washington Navy Yard and alleged general extravagance in naval service; alleged persecution of Lewis publications; Railway Mail Service troubles; alleged favoritism shown to Maj. Ray, United States Army, and other charges; extravagance in the United States Army; charges against Attorney General Wickersham in connection with Alaskan syndicate frauds; parcels-post proposition and other postal-service matters; fire protection in Government buildings and governmental methods of constructing Government buildings; violations of civil-service laws; creosote under-valuations; Government's rental of the Union Building; recoveries on sugar frauds; irregularities in the customs service.

Now, why in heaven's name do not some of you gentlemen on that side, bursting to get into the newspapers on some investigation, as chairman of the committee or as the author of a resolution or something of that kind, some of you gentlemen who have been trying to find and have found no band wagon to jump onto, why, in heaven's name, do not you come in here with a resolution appointing a committee with an appropriation of \$25,000 to investigate the great question of whether my colleague is correctly put down in the Directory of Congress as a progressive Republican or an independent Democrat? It will bring you fame; else you may sit here through this whole Congress and get none. Some of you who are anxious to fool the people once more in your district, having succeeded last fall, why do not you come in? Here is an opportunity open to all budding statesmen, an opportunity afforded to that side of the House to get almost as much fame from that as you would really to go into a Democratic caucus and say you did your thinking under your own hat; that you wanted to hear this bill discussed in the House by both sides, so that the question may be fairly brought out, before you pledged yourself that you would be guided by the wisdom of a single man in making up a schedule, whether that man happened to be a Member of the House or an alleged expert; that you would vote down all amendments which were put into the bill, and you would stand by it, no matter how ridiculous a bill it was or how much better the amendments might make it. Oh, gentlemen, embrace this opportunity and come on. While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner of you may return in the next election if you on that side of the House only jump on this proposition of Brother AKIN. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate that my colleague's memory is so short. While it is usual to hear him bewail the fact that this side will not report legislation, he must recall and others do recall that when that side of the House was in the majority and was convened in extraordinary session it merely delayed the appointment of committees so that it could hold a club over the head of every individual Member on that side of the House to see that the wishes of those in control were carried out. Was the gentleman afraid of that side of the House doing business? They were afraid even to permit that side of the House to be permanently fixed in committee assignments so the Members might be allowed to vote as they pleased. My colleague speaks about the Democratic caucus.

Of course he is unfortunate in belonging to a party that can not get its members into a caucus, and has not been able to do so for a great while [applause on the Democratic side]; but my colleague is a party man who has now become a progressive, believing in the right of the individual Member to act according to the dictates of his own free will, untrammelled by party dictation. I congratulate him upon having followed our distinguished former Speaker in his transit to the progressive stage. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Does my colleague yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I yield.

Mr. PAYNE. Why in the world were you so prompt in appointing committees if they were not to do anything? Was there any other reason under heaven for appointing them except the fact that you wanted to get the patronage that went with the committees? [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, yes. One other reason was that we wanted to put the Republican incumbents out of their places. That in itself was a sufficient reason.

Mr. MANN. That is committee patronage. That was just a grab job, without the prospect of their doing any work.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I ask, Mr. Speaker, that my time be extended 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks that his time be extended 10 minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, if the committees had not been appointed the Republican officials, the Republican appointees, would have held their positions, and there would have been no one in a position to have compelled them to have done any work. The committees of the House have not been idle, even if they have not reported many bills. They have conducted various investigations which may not have been any more pleasing to that side of the House than they have been to the administration in the results so far obtained, and I have no doubt, without regard to any partisanship in the matter, that those investigations will have a wholesome effect on the entire administration and be of great benefit to all the departments of the Government.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I merely want to say, in answer to the suggestion of the gentleman, that if the purpose of appointing committees in this House was to give Democrats patronage, somebody has forgotten something, because I have not received any patronage. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. The gentleman declined it when the House offered it to him.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I did not look at the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER] when I made that statement. [Laughter.] I did not say that that was the sole purpose, but I am frank to make the statement that it was a sufficient justification to turn out Republican employees, and not only that, but it enabled the House to abolish useless positions in the organization of the House which were costing the country \$100,000 annually. That in itself was sufficient justification.

Mr. MANN. What had that to do with the appointment of all the committees?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The committees were necessary in order to carry out the program.

Mr. MANN. They did not abolish any of the committees.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Of course, if we had pursued the practice of not organizing this side of the House, as was pursued in former Congresses when that side controlled, the white-butt-toned mandarins, the select few who had control and management of the House, could have done the work and could have regulated all the affairs of the House, of the committees, and of the caucuses. Only they would have been necessary, and the Members at large would have registered their will.

My colleague talks about tariff legislation and Democratic caucuses. Why, when the Republicans were revising all the tariff schedules opportunity was given to us to offer amendments to only a dozen items of the bill. We, on the other hand, have given you opportunity to introduce amendments ad libitum, and we have had the courage to vote down all the bad amendments that have come from that side, and we have no apologies to offer for so doing.

Mr. MANN. And you had the ignorance to vote down some very good ones. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Of course, Mr. Speaker, in the case of persons who have long been in control and in authority, it is difficult for them to acknowledge that there is any knowledge or wisdom existing anywhere but with themselves. But we are perfectly willing to rest our case with the country in the coming election and to have the people determine whether all

the knowledge and information is possessed by that side or not. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

My colleague broke into poetry. I can recall a little squib I read a short time ago and will recite it for his benefit. It ran:

A wise old owl lived in an oak.
The more he lived, the less he spoke.

Mr. KENDALL. Does the gentleman feel at liberty to quote poetry without the authority of the Democratic caucus?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I know of no restraint upon freedom of speech within parliamentary limits in the House.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman want his time extended?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will extend it in the Record. I am willing to admit that I am not such an adept in poetry as my colleague from New York [Mr. PAYNE]. It runs as follows:

A wise old owl lived in an oak.
The more he lived, the less he spoke;
The less he spoke, the more he heard.
Why can't you be like that wise old bird?

After having relieved himself, as he has to-day, of this burden that was resting upon him over the failure of the Democratic Party to live up to their obligations, I hope my colleague [Mr. PAYNE] will rest in peace, because I can assure him that this side of the House, at the appropriate time, will proceed not only to eliminate all the iniquities from the bill which partly bears his name, but to correct many of the abuses that exist in other laws and in the administration of the Government.

Mr. MANN. Manana!

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield? A moment ago the gentleman spoke of having saved \$100,000 by the abolition of useless offices.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. My recollection is that the announcement was made a few months ago to the country at large that \$188,000 was to be saved by the abolition of these offices. Will the gentleman say whether new offices have been created—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, no.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Or whether there is now a revision of the figures, or how does the gentleman account for the difference between \$100,000 and \$188,000?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The House is waiting for another body, controlled by the political associates of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], to finish another part of the work, and the balance will be saved in withholding the extra month's pay.

Mr. MANN. That original statement still remains a matter of vivid imagination.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I merely wanted to know whether there had been any retrogression in the policy of the Democratic Party as announced then? Because there was a statement made to the country at large that \$188,000 was to be saved, and the gentleman who is at the head of the Committee on Appropriations now fixes the amount saved at \$100,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; I did not fix the amount that would be saved. I fixed the amount that, by action so far taken, will be saved annually; and as soon as action is taken upon the resolution which will dispense with 34 useless policemen around the Capitol the work will have been completed. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] may have some influence in another body, not controlled by the majority of this House, perhaps he can accelerate action on a resolution which will help to bring about that happy result.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do.

Mr. KAHN. The gentleman says that the policemen are useless. I received a notice the other day from the Sergeant at Arms, telling me to lock my door, because some one has stolen the key that unlocks the doors, and that therefore the policemen all have to be on guard to protect the property of the Members.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That key probably was lost by one of those policemen who expects to lose his job.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I will say that it was lost by the superintendent of the Office Building, who is a Republican, whose office has not been changed. It was taken out of his office.

Mr. MANN. That was because of a lack of policemen to guard it.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Oh, no; that is because of the careless act of a Republican official.

Mr. MANN. It is because of a lot of your inefficient, incompetent policemen whom you have put on new here.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Oh, no; the superintendent is your officer, who is still in charge.

Mr. MANN. You have got any number of new men around here who do not know which way to go in the Capitol to get out or get in.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has the floor.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, if nobody desires any further information about the bill—

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman stated a moment ago that they had saved already \$100,000 in the organization of the House. Does the gentleman make that statement seriously?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am quite serious to-day.

Mr. MANN. I challenge the statement, and I would like to have the gentleman produce now or hereafter any proof of that.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. I would like to say this, Mr. Speaker, that the record shows that the saving in the month of June over the month of March, when the Republicans were in control, was nearly \$9,000.

Mr. MANN. But the month of March had a lot of extra salaries voted.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Oh, no; just on the regular employees.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I have compared the statement of the month of March and the subsequent statement.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. We have also.

Mr. MANN. I will be very glad to compare it with the gentleman, and I dare say I can pick his figures to pieces.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. The gentleman may be able to on some technicality, but on the actual figures that is the showing as it comes from the different departments of the Capitol.

Mr. MANN. But I got the figures from the disbursing clerk of the House, and if they are correctly given to me the gentleman is mistaken, not in his statement of the fact, of course, but in his assumption of the effect of the fact. In the month of March there were extra salaries provided.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Not many; just a few.

Mr. MANN. Why, there was a considerable increase, and the gentleman's committee reported in a deficiency appropriation bill carrying a number of bonuses.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Probably some enrolling clerk.

Mr. MANN. They are all on the pay roll in the same way, and the amounts are charged, and I challenge the statement. Let them produce the statement and make a showing that there has been a saving of \$100,000 in the organization of the House.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the monthly statement of the employees in the month of March and in the month of June.

Mr. MANN. And I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois at the next meeting of the House have the right to present that to the House and explain it to the House.

Mr. FOSTER of Illinois. We will print it in the RECORD as soon as it can be made out, where it can be read.

Mr. MANN. I have the statement, and I want to hear the gentleman explain it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] asks unanimous consent to print a certain statement in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that on next Saturday the gentleman from Illinois have time to make comments on this statement. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATHRICK. Mr. Speaker, on page 3, getting back to this deficiency bill, section 8, respecting the appointment of an attorney in the Printing Office, I want to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my time be extended for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATHRICK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask if the Printing Department has an attorney, or if it is contemplated to appoint a new attorney?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the amendment to which the gentleman refers was eliminated. The House did not agree to it, and the Senate receded. There was an attorney in the Printing Office until the 30th of June, and the last Congress abolished the position. The purpose of this amendment was to reestablish the place, but the House conferees would not yield.

If there be no further information desired, Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote on the question of agreeing to the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 40 minutes on the present status on pension legislation.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to address the House for 40 minutes on the present status of pension legislation. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I will not object to that request if it is made on the next committee discharge day. I will object to it on any other day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY BILL.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would be glad if the Chair will lay before the House the publicity bill (H. R. 2958) with Senate amendments, as I desire to make a statement in relation to it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I suggest he can not lay it before the House. The gentleman, as I understand, is going to make a request to have it printed, and to lay it before the House would require action.

The SPEAKER. The best way is for the gentleman from Missouri to ask unanimous consent to make a statement.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. I will do that, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I want to say the bill reported from the Senate this morning contains very important, drastic amendments to the House bill as we passed it; amendments far-reaching in their scope and effect. I am sure it is desirable that Members have a chance to know the details of those amendments before the House takes action on it, and for this and other reasons I think it is not proper to act upon the Senate amendments at the present time. I think I voice the sentiment of gentlemen on both sides of the aisle when I say it is not desirable to take the measure up to-day, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may lie on the Speaker's table, and that the House order the bill as amended printed, and that the amendments be properly numbered.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, I hope there will be no objection to that request. The amendments are numerous. The bill in question is what is known as the campaign publicity bill. The Senate has adopted a large number of amendments, that have not been printed, and the only way by which any Member can find them is by wading through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD over pages of debate to find what the Senate really did, and it is absolutely essential that the bill shall be printed with the Senate amendments numbered so that they may be intelligently considered and discussed in the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the publicity bill, with Senate amendments, be printed. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Printed and each amendment numbered.

The SPEAKER. And that the amendments be properly numbered.

Mr. RUCKER of Missouri. I asked that the amendments might be properly numbered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. CRAVENS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 12109. An act to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1911, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet on Saturday next, July 22, 1911, at 12 o'clock m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and

survey of Kansas River up to Argentine, Kans. (H. Doc. No. 94); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, in response to House resolution No. 73, information relating to the seal islands of Alaska (H. Doc. No. 93); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 12608) to improve navigation on Black Warrior River in the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 12609) granting land for the equipment and maintenance of the University of New Mexico; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HANNA: A bill (H. R. 12610) to amend the act of June 1, 1910, entitled "An act to authorize the survey and allotment of lands embraced within the limits of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, in the State of North Dakota, and the sale and disposition of a portion of the surplus lands after allotment, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 12611) authorizing the Secretary of War to award the congressional medal of honor to Second Lieut. Etienne de P. Bujac; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 12612) to allow two persons, both of whom are qualified homestead entrymen, to file a joint homestead application; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 12613) to amend section 57, subsection n, of the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 12614) for the erection of a public building at Gallatin, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12615) making appropriation for the construction and equipment of a Weather Bureau observatory on Crab Orchard Mountain, Cumberland County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12616) authorizing the Secretary of War to supervise the erection of monuments and markers and locate the route of "The Great Stage Road," also known as the "Walton Road"; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 12618) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Ashland, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12619) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Grants Pass, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12620) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Corvallis, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MCGILLICUDDY: A bill (H. R. 12621) increasing the limit of cost of enlargement, extension, remodeling, and improvement of Federal building at Bath, Me.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 12622) providing for the erection of a Government building for post office and other purposes in the town of Skowhegan, in the State of Maine; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 12623) to incorporate the American Numismatic Association; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 12624) to amend "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12625) to incorporate the Italo-American Alliance of the United States of America; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 12626) to improve the navigation of the Connecticut River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Resolution (H. Res. 244) providing for the consideration of House resolution 240; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FLOOD of Virginia: Resolution (H. Res. 245) as to the conduct of L. P. Summers, collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Virginia; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. DENT: Resolution (H. Res. 246) approving report No. 59 of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department; to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 132) authorizing free or reduced transportation to members of the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, and others whenever attending regular annual encampments, reunions, or conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIMMONS: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 12) to print additional copies of the report on "The Control of Typhoid in the Army by Vaccination"; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CARY: Memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress in regard to the establishment of a parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking Congress to initiate or participate in a world-wide movement for international peace and the policing of the high seas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER: Memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress in regard to the establishment of a parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KONOP: Memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to grant Indian lands to the State; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to take proper steps toward a constitutional amendment providing for initiative, referendum, and recall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking Congress to take proper steps for the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that such Constitution may hereafter be amended by the initiative; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, relating to national constitutional convention; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, relating to the Sherman antitrust law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress regarding passports issued by the United States Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking Congress to initiate or participate in a world-wide movement for international peace and policing of the high seas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking Congress to take action compelling interstate railroads to engage directly in the business of carrying and delivering express; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, relating to the sending into any State of money or campaign literature in violation of the corrupt-practice law of that State; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to grant to Alaska a Territorial form of government; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to cause all dams owned by the United States and maintained in and across the Fox River to be equipped with fishways; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking Congress to enact a law imposing a suitable license or other fee upon crafts navigating the Great Lakes and contiguous waters; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, relating to ownership and operation of railroads, docks, and steamship lines necessary for the opening of the Alaskan Territory and the coastwise trade; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, in regard to the establishment of a parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12617) granting an increase of pension to Harvey N. Connerly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 12627) granting an increase of pension to Charles Perry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 12628) granting an increase of pension to Matthew M. Yorston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12629) granting an increase of pension to Myron S. Harding; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 12630) for the relief of Geronimo Baca; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 12631) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Hawkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 12632) granting an increase of pension to James Teller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12633) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Westcott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 12634) granting an increase of pension to James W. ShROUT; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12635) for the relief of the estate of John Brannom; to the committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 12636) granting a pension to Nettie Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 12637) granting a pension to Charles A. Meissenberger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12638) granting an increase of pension to John H. Farling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12639) granting an increase of pension to William B. Hicks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12640) granting an increase of pension to John Bunting; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DANFORTH: A bill (H. R. 12641) granting an increase of pension to John Gagan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 12642) granting an increase of pension to William Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12643) granting a pension to Samuel T. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12644) granting an increase of pension to Salmon H. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12645) granting an increase of pension to William Morton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12646) granting an increase of pension to De Witt C. Hayes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12647) granting an increase of pension to William Seal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12648) granting an increase of pension to John Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12649) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Bright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12650) granting an increase of pension to Joshua M. Conn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12651) granting an increase of pension to John Baer, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12652) granting a pension to James K. Waltermire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 12653) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12654) granting a pension to Georgia Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12655) granting a pension to George W. Irvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12656) granting a pension to F. M. Reddick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12657) granting an increase of pension to Henry Rice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12658) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Fogarty, alias H. C. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRANCIS: A bill (H. R. 12659) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12660) granting an increase of pension to William C. Carman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12661) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Beckett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12662) granting an increase of pension to S. Tschappat; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12663) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Baigley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12664) granting an increase of pension to Abram McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12665) granting an increase of pension to Jonas S. Giesey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12666) granting an increase of pension to David S. Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12667) granting an increase of pension to John B. Driggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12668) granting a pension to Harry M. Burdette; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12669) granting a pension to John Court-right; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12670) granting a pension to Jennie Saylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12671) for the relief of Michael Barrett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12672) for the relief of Henry Noble; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12673) for the relief of Henry E. Thomas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 12674) granting an increase of pension to William McGowin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 12675) for the relief of the heirs of James McGloin and Esther McMullin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 12676) granting an increase of pension to Reuben H. Crosby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIEST: A bill (H. R. 12677) granting an increase of pension to John W. Urban; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 12678) granting a pension to Laurence Buckley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12679) granting a pension to Anne Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12680) granting a pension to Christiana E. Higgins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12681) granting an increase of pension to John Lanning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12682) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Mooney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMMOND: A bill (H. R. 12683) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Rollins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HANNA: A bill (H. R. 12684) granting pensions to certain Indians who served as scouts in the Sioux and other Indian wars; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12685) granting an increase of pension to Bernhardt Elzenhoefer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 12686) granting a pension to William L. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 12687) granting a pension to Jane Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12688) granting a pension to W. H. Bush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12689) granting a pension to Paul Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12690) granting a pension to Elizabeth Parham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12691) granting an increase of pension to William W. Baldwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12692) granting an increase of pension to Milford Clemons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12693) for the relief of G. W. Brown; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12694) for the relief of George A. Vandever; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12695) for the relief of George W. Raney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12696) for the relief of M. J. Julian; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12697) for the relief of the legal representatives of William A. Prewitt; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12698) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph Chipman; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12699) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12700) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Howard Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gallatin, Tenn.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 12701) for the relief of Margaret Underhill and Mary Clark; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12702) to donate two cannon from the wreck of the U. S. S. *Maine* to the town of Harrison, in the county of Hudson, in the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LANGHAM: A bill (H. R. 12703) granting a pension to William Washington Peddicord; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 12704) granting an increase of pension to William Webster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 12705) granting a pension to Edward F. O'Toole; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 12706) granting an increase of pension to John W. Stonebraker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 12707) for the relief of J. C. McConnell; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12708) granting an increase of pension to George G. Fraim; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 12709) granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Reeder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 12710) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Browning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 12711) granting an increase of pension to Robert Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PLUMLEY: A bill (H. R. 12712) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Dutton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 12713) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Reed; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12714) granting a pension to Gustav J. Tichy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 12715) granting an increase of pension to John Ehret; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 12716) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Webster, alias Frank Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12717) granting an increase of pension to William R. Partridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12718) granting a pension to Bennett Whidden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12719) granting a pension to James T. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12720) granting a pension to John Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12721) granting a pension to Lewis T. Mosely; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12722) providing for the payment to C. H. Jewett, of Tarpon Springs, Fla., for extra work performed by him for the United States on the Canal Zone, Panama; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STANLEY: A bill (H. R. 12723) for the relief of William H. Lawrence; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 12724) granting an increase of pension to Wilson E. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALCOTT of New York: A bill (H. R. 12725) for the relief of John Martin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 12726) granting an increase of pension to James Moneyhan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 12727) for the relief of the heirs of James Nelson Caldwell; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 12728) granting an increase of pension to Henry Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12729) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Pease; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. AKIN of New York: Petition signed by business men of Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., for a reduction in the

duty on raw and refined sugars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Papers accompanying bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Ferrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: Resolutions of Socialist Party of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring the parcels post and extension of the postal savings bank; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 12436, for the relief of William Ramsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: Petition of citizens of the Bronx, N. Y., favoring the parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, resolutions of Union League Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the reciprocity pact; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: Petition of the Butter & Egg Exchange of Pittsburg, Pa., protesting against any congressional action that would impair the efficiency of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Petition of certain citizens of Nashville, Tenn., asking a reduction in the duty on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petitions of numerous citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., asking for the repeal of the duty on lemons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association of Los Angeles, Cal., urging the amendment of the pure-food and drug law, so that fake statements of any kind appearing upon the labels, circulars, etc., of foods and drugs be made unlawful; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the reciprocity bill in its unamended form; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORNES: Petitions of residents of New York City, asking that the duty on lemons be repealed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANCIS: Resolutions of German Alliance of Jefferson County, Ohio, approving House resolution 166, for investigation of immigration office at Ellis Island; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works, of Chicago, for House bill 769, to create a permanent Tariff Board; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany a bill for the relief of Mary R. C. Blanchard (H. R. 393); to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of William McGowin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Newell & Co., of Shirland, Ill., in opposition to a parcels-post law; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GARNER: Papers to accompany a bill for the relief of the heirs of James McGloin and Esther McMullin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petitions of numerous citizens of Texas and Pennsylvania, asking that the duty on raw and refined sugar be reduced; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, of Montgomery County, Ill., protesting against the Anglo-American alliance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of West Virginia: Petition of numerous citizens of Tyler, Jackson, Pleasant, and Wood Counties, W. Va., against parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: Resolutions of Congregational Church of Rutherford, N. J., favoring proposed arbitration treaties; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KENDALL: Petitions of citizens of Bloomfield and Eddyville, Iowa, against parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of Atlantic Macaroni Co., of Long Island City, protesting against the placing of macaroni on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCREARY: Resolutions of Prohibition executive committee relating to certain gifts, etc., to Adolphus Busch; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCGILLICUDDY: Resolutions of Thorne's Corner Grange, No. 498, Patrons of Husbandry, of Lewiston, Me., and others (37 in number), advocating the passage of legislation providing for a parcels post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PADGETT: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to L. M. Franklin and Robert Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PLUMLEY: Papers accompanying bill granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Dutton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REDFIELD: Resolutions of Workmen's Sick and Benefit Fund of the United States of America condemning the methods pursued in the arrest of McNamara and approving the Berger resolution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to John Ehret; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Corbin Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan, in favor of the Sulloway pension bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Resolutions of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, relating to proposed legislation affecting the cold-storage industry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WATKINS: Resolution of New Orleans Board of Trade, indorsing the United States Weather Bureau; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Resolutions of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of reciprocity with Canada; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 20, 1911.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. Smoot, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Cairo, Ill., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of the Christian Endeavor Union of the Quarterly Meeting of Friends of Honey Creek, Okla.; of sundry citizens of Santa Clara County, Cal.; and of sundry members of the Christian Endeavor Societies of the Boston Christian Endeavor Union, of Boston, Mass., praying for the ratification of the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of San Diego, Cal., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the so-called corporation-tax law, permitting corporations to make returns at the end of their fiscal years, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

A bill (S. 3067) for the relief of John B. Geddis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRISTOW:

A bill (S. 3068) granting an increase of pension to Josephine K. Woodson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas:

A bill (S. 3069) to amend section 1 of an act of Congress approved May 20, 1908, the same being chapter 181 of the acts of Congress for the year 1908; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LORIMER:

A bill (S. 3070) granting a pension to William H. Mayo;

A bill (S. 3071) granting an increase of pension to Louzema C. Burwell; and

A bill (S. 3072) granting an increase of pension to Theron S. Bailey; to the Committee on Pensions.

THE FREE LIST.

Mr. BRISTOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4413) to place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, cotton ties, leather, boots and shoes, fence wire, meats, cereals, flour, bread, timber, lumber, sewing machines, salt, and other articles, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

MESSANGER TO THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. PERKINS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 106), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a messenger at a salary of \$1,440 per annum, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

MESSANGER TO CONFERENCE OF THE MINORITY.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 107), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the conference of the minority of the Senate be, and it is hereby, authorized to appoint an additional messenger at an annual salary of \$1,440, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

ASSISTANT MESSANGER TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. BRIGGS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 108), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Vice President be authorized to appoint for his service an assistant messenger, to be paid at the rate of \$1,000 a year out of the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I do not know that it could be properly called a part of the morning business, but I simply wish to make a little correction of a historical inaccuracy which occurred in debate day before yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A correction in the Record can be made appropriately after the morning business.

Mr. PENROSE. I suggest to the Senator from Virginia to suspend until the Senator from Montana [Mr. Dixon] enters the Chamber. In the meanwhile, if the Senator from Virginia will consent, I will move to take up the reciprocity bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4412) to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHILTON (when Mr. Watson's name was called). My colleague [Mr. Watson] is necessarily absent temporarily from the Senate.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. PAGE. I desire to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. DILLINGHAM], who is engaged on the Lorimer investigating committee. I make this announcement for the day.

I was also requested to announce the absence of the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. JOHNSTON] on the same committee.

Mr. JONES. My colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] has been called from the city on important business. I make this announcement to stand for the day.

Mr. THORNTON. The senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. FOSTER] is absent on departmental business.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that the names of the absent Senators be called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will call the list of absentees.

The Secretary proceeded to call the list of absent Senators and Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas answered to his name when it was called.

Mr. CRAWFORD (when Mr. GAMBLE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. GAMBLE] is necessarily detained from the Chamber in connection with the committee investigating the charges against Mr. LORIMER.

Mr. GRONNA (when Mr. KENYON's name was called). I was requested to announce that the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] is necessarily absent in connection with the Lorimer investigating committee.

Mr. TAYLOR (when Mr. LEA's name was called). My colleague [Mr. LEA] is absent on account of illness. He is paired with the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GAMBLE].

The Secretary concluded calling the names of absent Senators. Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, Mr. BRIGGS, Mr. BORAH, and Mr. PAYNTER entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The following Senators having answered to their names—

Bacon	Clark, Wyo.	Lipitt	Reed
Forah	Clarke, Ark.	McCumber	Root
Crane	McLean	Martin, Va.	Smoot
Bradley	Crawford	Martine, N. J.	Sutherland
Brandegge	Culberson	Nelson	Swanson
Briggs	Cullom	Oliver	Taylor
Bristow	Curtis	Paynter	Thornton
Brown	Davis	Penrose	Wetmore
Burnham	Gronna	Perkins	Williams
Burton	Guggenheim	Pomerene	Works
Chamberlain	Heyburn		
Chilton	Johnson, Me.		
Clapp	Jones		